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BOOK NOTES.¹

(G. S. H.)

The Structure and Life of Birds. By F. W. HEADLEY, M. A., F. Z. S., London. Macmillan & Co., 1895, pp. 412.

This book, by the assistant master of Haileybury College, has seventy-eight illustrations, and attempts to prove the development of birds from reptilian ancestors and to explain "the main principles of their noble accomplishment—flight, the visible proof of their high vitality." Their color, song, instinct, reason and migration are considered. Song, it is said, is instinctive, but must be awakened by learning. One bird may learn the song of another species, but his own is never lost. Intelligence helps and modifies the nest-building instinct. Instinct is more than habit petrified and transmitted. Migrations, which may be 7,000 and even 10,000 miles, are most fully described.

Studies in the Evolution of Animals. By E. BONAVIDA, M. D. Westminster, 1895, pp. 362.

The author's chief contention is that spots and stripes on horses, zebras and tigers are due to old carapaces of their armadillo-like predecessors in the vertebrate series. Mottled and dappled figures are skin rosettes, persisting after bone-like rosettes are gone. Tails preserve their rings longest. Of course colors are not preserved in rocks, hence the problem is an open one. Some of the illustrations are striking. Corns and horse warts are modified skin glands, which are survivals from a pachydermous past.

L'industrie des Araneina. W. WAGNER. *Mémoires de l'Acad. Imp. des Sciences St. Petersburg.* 1894, pp. 270.

This comprehensive study of the architectural instinct of spiders (ten plates) is the most exhaustive yet made. Its main conclusions are that the texture and form of the cocoon conform in general with the biologic classification; that the many varieties arise not by inheritance of fixed intelligent acts, but by blastogenic or innate modifications and that intelligence is infinitesimal; that experience aids but little, the young building nearly as well as the old. Most modifications in form and structure are conditioned by choice of place; the perfection of the nest is not the measure of material care, for some spiders care for neither eggs nor young, some species for eggs only, and some nourish the young brood, and the more perfect the nest the more the young ones are left to their fate.

Domesticated Animals. Their Relation to Man and to his Advancement in Civilization. By NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER. New York, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1895, pp. 267.

This volume, with its 186 cuts, which have no special relation to the text, consists mostly of essays reprinted from *Scribner's*

¹ Notice in this section does not preclude fuller notice later.

Magazine, and is "intended for those persons who, while they may not care to approach the matter in the manner of the professional inquirer, are glad to have the results which naturalists have attained, so far as they may serve to extend knowledge of things that lie in the field of familiar experiences." The topics are the dog, horse, flocks and herds, domesticated birds and useful insects, with two chapters on the rights of animals and domestication. Although pleading for sympathy and protection, vivisection is defended. The book is interesting, popular rather than scientific; does not aim at presenting results of special psychological studies, but is full of well-ripened common sense, and is magnificently printed.

Beiträge zur Psychologie und Philosophie. Herausgegeben von DR. GÖTZ MARTIUS, A. O. Prof. der Philos. an der Universität Bonn. Erster Band, I Heft. Leipzig, 1896, pp. 159.

After an introduction defining the field of psychology come four papers: I. The law of the brightness value of negative after-images, 78 pages. II. A new method of determining the brightness of colors, 25 pages. III. Brightness of complementary mixtures. IV. On the idea of specific brightness of color sensations.

Ueber die Einwirkung seelischer Erregungen des Menschen auf sein Kopfhaar. DR. I. POHL. Halle, 1894, 78 quarto pages and one table.

The author has shaved very small spots on his and others' heads and measured rates of the growth of hairs. From the age of 20 to 24 his hair grew fifteen mm. per month, and at 60 it grew eleven mm. per month. For the first month after being cut, growth was less than the second, although individual hairs which stood side by side grew at different rates. Prolonged fear or anxiety causes many individual hairs to grow smaller for a short distance and when equanimity is restored they enlarge as before. The diminished length shows longitudinal striation under the microscope and also diminution of the oblong vacuoles usually found in considerable numbers in the substance of the hair. With this change goes often a slight change in color. Protracted anger and indignation have caused a decided bulge in the size of hairs during the emotional disturbance. Anæmic and plethoric states of the blood due to emotional disturbances are of course at once suggested. The work of Dr. Pohl is extremely painstaking and detailed.

La Musique et la Psycho-physiologie. Par MARIE JAËLL. Paris, Alcan, 1896, pp. 171.

In this volume music is regarded as a means of refining and perfecting our organic activity. To unify motor functions and musical sentiment by piano study, gives a solid basis to the highest aspirations of the artist. The chief topics treated are the mechanism of musical expression, attention and muscle sense, touch and audition, time and measure, interpretation, musical memory, the sensations of the hearers of music.

Philosophie et Musique. Œuvre posthume. Par LOUIS LACOMBE. Paris, Lib. Fischbacher, 1895, pp. 458.

The author's motto is, no one has genius without repose, and none have repose without wisdom. He certainly accomplished much, both as a composer and as a critic. The latter part of the book deals with very general topics, like the development of speech, music and

popular songs, pure versus worded music, etc. The studies of Bach, Wagner, Rossini, Beethoven and religious music, show more psychological insight than do J. E. Shedlock's recent expositions of the "Pianoforte Sonata."

Allgemeine Physiologie. Ein Grundriss der Lehre vom Leben. Von MAX VERWORN, Dr. Med. und Phil., A. O. Prof. der Physiologie. Jena, 1895, pp. 584.

This heavy volume, with its 268 cuts, marks or attempts to mark an epoch. On the assumption that the cell is the substratum of all the elementary phenomena of life, the author seeks to show that general physiology can be only cellular physiology. It is fittingly dedicated to Johannes Müller, whose standpoint, that physiology should be comparative, modern physiology has too much ignored. The wonted ways and means of this science have grown too narrow to insure it against false and partial generalizations and to keep wide open the way of further development. This infusion of biological material into physiology required a grouping of material from a vast field such as was never attempted before. This thought Prof. F. S. Lee of New York had before expressed, as is gracefully admitted in the preface. The author strives to write in language so little technical that doctors, philosophers, botanists or zoologists can easily read it. In so vast and new an effort, no doubt errors and defects will be apparent. Both the effort and the interest in fundamental psychological problems shown in the author's earlier works and his suggestive views commend the work to psychologists of the scientific type.

Methods of Mind-training, Concentrated Attention and Memory. By CATHERINE AIKEN. New York, 1896, pp. 110.

Miss Aiken has been for years head of an excellent private school for young ladies at Stamford, Conn., where she has trained her classes to take in amazing numbers of written figures at a single glance, and also to memorize at a single reading stanzas of poetry, items from newspapers, etc. The object of the exercise, which is not allowed to occupy more than twenty minutes on the opening of the school day, is to quicken the perceptive faculty and cultivate the habit of accuracy in seeing and hearing. The power of voluntary attention is increased, and the success of this work was such as to change the author's method of thirty years' standing. The exercises were tried, *e. g.*, by writing music to be reproduced, on the revolving blackboard, and making it rest after it had made one revolution; the music teacher wrote that the quality of work in music was immeasurably ahead of anything ever had. Quick perception is the basis of first-sight reading and playing. Twenty dots were numbered correctly, instantly, without counting. Twenty and even thirty lines of poetry are repeated after hearing them read once. Vocabularies of some length and forms for drawing are thus learned.

Energetik und Hygiene des Nerven-Systems in der Schule. Von DR. H. GRIESBACH. München, 1895, pp. 97, with seventy-four tables and many cuts.

Brain fatigue reduces the sensibility of the skin for distinguishing compass points. The tests were made before and after school, and between lessons, Sundays, and after examinations. The results are remarkably uniform as well as very marked. A girl of 14, *e. g.*, who distinguished compass points 5 mm. apart on the glabella at 7

A. M., at noon after an examination distinguished at 12.5 mm., while on Sunday her discriminative sensibility increased to 3.5 mm. Similar results were obtained for index-finger, thumb and neck, and also with different gymnastical classes. This valuable memoir closes with a strong plea against over-work in school, based on his new method of measuring fatigue.

The Child and Childhood in Folk-thought. The Child in Primitive Culture. By ALEXANDER FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN, M. A., PH. D., Lecturer on Anthropology in Clark University. New York, Macmillan & Co., 1896, pp. 464.

The thirty-three chapters which constitute this volume deal with the customs and beliefs of primitive people and savages concerning children's souls or training children, their food, their language, their supposed divinatory or magic powers, relations to plants, animals, celestial phenomena, etc. The book may have been suggested by Ploss, but goes far beyond that writer in many respects and covers different fields. The author is an anthropologist, whose dominant interest and training are the philology, rites, customs and beliefs of primitive people. His diligence in gathering this vast body of material is remarkable. The book is the first and only one of the kind in English, and is sure to fascinate parents of young children as well as to instruct all teachers and psychologists. It marks a distinct advance in child study.

The Number Concept: Its Origin and Development. By LEVI LEONARD CONANT, PH. D. New York, Macmillan & Co., 1895, pp. 218.

This book, written while the author was a student at Clark University, treats counting, number system limits, origin of number words, miscellaneous number bases, and the quinary and vigesimal system. The anthropology of the number systems and words of all accessible records of savage races are here brought together with great labor, and presented in a well digested and lucid form, and will interest mathematicians and teachers as well as anthropologists, psychologists and philologists.

Criminal Sociology. By ENRICO FERRI. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1896, pp. 284.

The standpoint is that of criminal jurisprudence, and the chapters are the data of criminal anthropology, of statistics and of practical reforms. The book outlines a positive system of social, preventive and repressive defense against crimes and criminals, in accordance with the inferences from a scientific study of crime as a natural and social phenomenon. The author pleads for a defensive versus the penitentiary systems of the classical school. The latter are crude, pedantic, and are becoming daily more disastrous.

Psychiatrie, für Ärzte und Studierende Bearbeitet. Von Dr. Med. TH. ZIEHEN, A. O. Professor, Jena. Berlin, 1894, pp. 470.

Psychiatrie, ein Kurzes Lehrbuch für Studierende und Aerzte. Von DR. KRAEPELIN, Professor at Heidelberg. Vierte vollständig umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig, 1893, pp. 702.

Kompendium der Psychiatrie. Von Dr. Med. OTTO DORNBLÜTH. Leipzig, 1894, pp. 270.

Ziehen here attempts to apply the principles of physiological psychology as laid down in his little text-book to clinical psychiatry. Dropping all metaphysical hypotheses of apperception,

will, self-consciousness, etc., he finds sufficient explanatory power in the laws of association. The psychic side of brain and mind disease is given large space, and, neglecting the sixty systems of classification now offered, he suggests one based on the clinical lapse of psychoses. His groups are few and the importance of pathological physiognomy is insisted on.

Kraepelin bemoans the long retarding influence upon psychiatry that dualistic theories of an immaterial and separable soul have had. Now, while we know absolutely nothing of the relation of mind and body, our task is to work from both sides, but always empirically, to make the relation between the pathology of brain and soul less obscure. About half the book is general, treating of causes, inner and outer; symptoms, course, diagnoses and therapeutics, and the other half treats of special diseases. Like Ziehen, Kraepelin is an ardent clinician, and lays stress on the psychic side.

Dornblüth is a model of condensation, and different as his standpoint and method, he suggests Savage both in lucidity and in utilizing the experience of his own asylum.

The State Hospitals Bulletin, a quarterly report of clinical and pathological work in the state hospitals for the insane, the first number of which appeared in January, pp. 144, is published by the authority of the New York State Commission in Lunacy, and edited through a committee by all the state superintendents. With 19,369 patients cared for by 2,721 attendants and 91 physicians, such a publication should succeed, even if it does no more than to gather the medical and scientific addenda hitherto printed in the hospital reports, which sometimes are worthy of reaching a wider circle of readers. The articles in the first number are numerous, but brief as they are, their quality is good.

Heredity and Christian Problems. By AMORY H. BRADFORD. New York, Macmillan & Co., 1895, pp. 281.

Theology is now inductive, and sociology has taken a place beside it. Original sin and will are now questions of heredity. Old teachers studied books, now they study the pupil. Once the world asked, what do teachers know of books and branches? now it asks, what do they know about children? It is the "chief credential of the new education that it studies the child before it gives the child anything to study." Theology now calls a "return to Christ." He is unique, and not to be accounted for by either heredity or environment, but is absolutely unique. Now no man need despair because of his ancestry. The law and hope of the future lie in the "out populating power of a Christian stock." The author is well read in sociological problems and in modern psychology. It is refreshing to find a clergyman orthodox enough in the true sense of that noble word to read Wundt, Ribot, Maudsley, Weismann, etc., and to bring them to bear as reinforcing the basal truths of religion.

Natural Religion. By SIR I. R. SEELEY, K. C. M. G., Litt. D. London, 1895, pp. 305.

The Regius professor in modern history at Cambridge here seeks to find what ground is common to science and religion. Even negative conclusions really revive and purify Christianity. The nature of religion is misconceived. Supernaturalism, which is only an accident of it, is mistaken for its essence. Thus negations can not destroy much of religion, but only traditions transmitted from unscientific times and artificially protected against revision. Part

of this book was printed in 1882, but the last third, and best part, to our thinking, is entirely new.

Die Schöpfung des Menschen und seiner Ideale. Ein Versuch zur Versöhnung zwischen Religion und Wissenschaft. Von DR. WILHELM HAACKE. Jena, 1895, pp. 487.

As we go up the scale of animal life, we find increasing unification of the body, and this means increasing perfection of personality. Material and spiritual are two steeds harnessed to the same whiffletree, which must be kept in increasingly perfect equilibrium. Perfection from inner necessity is the law of all things, and this is creation. Growing "perfection is the categorical imperative which the world of bodies as well as that of spirit must obey." This thought makes both art and religion scientific, and puts a soul and an ideal into Darwinism. The book is intended for "naturalists, philosophers and theologians," and demonstrates that there is room for faith in the mechanical world of science. We are repeatedly exhorted to read the book through before criticising it, or before making up our minds about it. This we hereby promise to do.

From Matter to Mind. By MARCUS K. P. DORMAN, M. A., M. B. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1895, pp. 319.

The author attempts to outline some of the main principles of science, especially physiology, psychology and general philosophy. Beginning with the solar system, space, heat, matter and energy, he passes to life, vegetable and animal, up to the evolutionary stages, with chapters on sex, pain, heredity, culture, abnormal minds, will, ethics, marriage, soul, heaven, hell, theosophy, evolution and the Bible, and faith. Many summaries and practical rules are interspersed, intellectual growth is diagrammed. It is hard to imagine a class of readers in this country likely to be benefited by such a work. From no part of his field does the author seem to write as an expert.

Der Kampf um einen Geistigen Lebensinhalt. Neue Grundlegung einer Weltanschauung. Von RUDOLF EUCKEN. Leipzig, 1896, pp. 400.

Our culture lacks leading and unifying ideals, so that modern man is in danger of losing a mental content out of life. The intellectual movements of our day are a struggle for this content. This philosophy must supply by making clear man's inner relation to reality, the process of life plainer, and the room for experience larger. The author's problems are independence, character, the cosmic power of the psychic life, and their practical bearings. The distracted and contradictory consciousness of our time can save itself from despair by unfolding a more original mentality, grasping a more essential reality, and by a general advance of consciousness in all the complex world of man. The author's call to advance the kingdom of man is both impressive and inspiring. His standpoint is unique and quite different from that of the standard idealism and epistemology of our day.

Le Réalisme Métaphysique. Par EMILE THOURESEZ. Paris, Alcan, 1895, pp. 283.

This is a doctor dissertation on the value of the laws of reason. Part first treats of *abstract thought*, realism, judgment, induction, belief and skepticism. Second, *sensibility*, number, time and space.

Third, the *understanding*, categories, cause, duty, end, æsthetics. Fourth, *God*, an indefinite growth of the sense of God. Unfolding the spontaneities of the soul is the only way out of contradiction, and suggests the way of present human development.

Du Fondement de l'Induction suivi de Psychologie et Métaphysique.
Par J. LACHELIER. Paris, Alcan, 1896, pp. 173.

The author, an inspector general of public instruction, here reprints his thesis, which was written in 1871, and an article from the *Revue Philosophique*, Mai, 1885, both of which were out of print. The first urges that by subordinating mechanism to finality, we are prepared to subordinate finality itself to a superior principle, and to transcend by a moral act of faith both the forms of thought and of nature. The last is a plea for metaphysics as the real science of thought.

Logic and Other Nonsense. By J. D. McCROSSAN. London. T. Fisher Unwin, 1895, pp. 185.

Without preface or index, Amicus, Sapiens, Juvenus, Festinus converse in a delightful but leisurely way concerning life, death, free-will, sex, philosophy, science, reality, religion, etc., in a loitering, mid-summer mood, and conclude that "there is but one philosophy, and its name is fortitude."

Neoplatonism. By C. BIGG, D. D. London, 1895. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, pp. 355.

A concise little hand-book on this period of philosophic thought has been often desiderated. This is clear and compendious, and more than half the volume is given to Plotinus. We can but wish the seventy pages given to an outline of previous Greek philosophy had been omitted to make room for Proclus and for the later Alexandrians. Would, too, that the author had been a trifle less elementary and simple.

Essai sur le Libre Arbitre, sa Théorie et son Histoire. Par GEO. L. FONSEGRIVE. 2nd ed. Paris, F. Alcan, 1896, pp. 596.

This work, crowned by the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, and dedicated to M. Liard, is divided into two nearly equal parts. The first treats the history of the doctrine of free-will from Socrates down to living writers, and the second part is directed to criticisms of preceding and exposition of the author's own views. 1. Luther, Calvin, Leibnitz, Spencer, Haeckel say nothing is free. 2. Scotus Erigena, Secretan and Renouvier say all is free. 3. Hume and Stuart Mill assert both freedom and necessity. 4. Bossuet and Dubois-Reymond say something is free and at the same time something is necessary, but leave them unreconciled and without mediation. 5. Aristotle and Ravaisson say both exist without contradiction, for necessity is a rapport between beings the first cause of whose existence is freedom. The author sums his own view up in a figure. Science, which deals with necessity, is a skeleton; free-will, which is a moral necessity, is flesh, heart, love. The heart thus does the work of pure reason and vindicates and rests the tranquil affirmation in a world of pure reason.

Le Psittacisme et la Pensée symbolique. Psychologie du Nominalisme.
Par L. DUGAS. F. Alcan, 1896, pp. 202.

There are things it is better not to think than to think. Consciousness is a ruinous luxury. To reflect on sensations makes them

exaggerated if not morbid. Analyzed chastity becomes unchastity. Too much attention to movements makes them painful or morbid. Notation is not notion. Language may be regarded as a power of arrest or suspension of images. We may insist on the word to evoke the idea, or substitute the word for the idea which it may suppress. The latter is psittacism or parrotism, Leibnitz's term for words empty of sense. Symbolic thought, on the other hand, is latent under words, but may any time spring out. In form language may be spontaneous or scientific. The former is directly suggested by things and involves least reflections. Mental sloth engenders psittacism, while *reflection* makes thought and makes language scientific. But this is for the sake of getting yet simple and brief terms. Thus all progress follows lines of least resistance. Thus words *per se* are *flatus vocis*, *galimantia*, logomachies, and have no intelligence, but only the power to produce intelligence. All knowledge is symbolic and starts by the transformation of sensations into images. Thanks to association, forgetfulness is only the suspension, but not the loss of memory.

Grundriss der Psychologie. Von WILHELM WUNDT. Leipzig, 1896, pp. 392.

This volume, we are told in the preface, is primarily intended as a students' guide to the author's lectures, and secondarily for a wider circle of readers who seek general results and applications. After an introduction on tendencies and methods, the psychological field is treated in four comprehensive sections: I, the *psychic elements*; II, the *psychic forms* (concepts, space, time, feeling, desire, will); III, their *composition*, consciousness, attention, association, memory; IV, *development*, children, myth, custom; V, *causality and its laws*, the idea of soul. This outline does not deal with experiments or methods, has no tables or cuts, but sums up in a systematic way his general conclusions in the field of his life work in a ripe and we cannot help feeling in a for him final way. This work opens at last the pleasing prospect of having ere long this most masterful of modern psychologists in English.

Elements de Psychologie Humaine. Cours professé à l'Université de Gand. Par J. I. VAN BIERVLIET. Gand, Paris, 1895, pp. 317.

After an introduction on cells and tissues, the first part treats of the different sensations and movements, with general considerations on each. This "physiology of conscious phenomena" is followed by part second, which is devoted to their psychology, beginning with ideation, judgment, reason and self, and general discussions, and passing to volition and freedom, perfectability, etc. The third part is devoted to the psycho-physiology of consciousness, including images, memory, expression and character, with a closing section on psycho-physic measurements. As a whole, the method of exposition, the thirty-four cuts, the subjects chosen and the applications make this book one of the very best elementary college text-books.

Philosophy of Theism. Being the Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Edinburgh, 1894-95, first series. By ALEX. CAMPBELL FRASER, LL. D. New York, 1895, pp. 303.

The final problems are ego, matter and God. The leading chapters consider universal materialism, panegoism, pantheism, pantheistic necessity and unity, Spinoza, universal nescience, David Hume, God in nature, man supernatural, what is God?

God is the apex and culmination of true philosophy. The theological interpretation of the universe is the final one. Nature is "God acting, so that each discovery in natural science is also a contribution to natural theology." Collision between science and religion is no longer possible. This course of lectures is introductory to a fuller one reserved for the present winter.

The Conception of God. Address by JOSIAH ROYCE, Ph. D., together with comments thereon by S. E. MESES, Ph. D., head of the School of Philosophy in the University of Texas; JOSEPH LECONT, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Geology and Natural History in the University of California, and G. H. Howison, M. D., LL. D., Mills Professor of Philosophy in the same university. 1895, pp. 89.

When we recall that since the volumes on theism by Professors Harris, Fisher, Bowne and Mr. Fiske and Howison there has been such a flood of treatises, long and short, upon the subject from such a variety of standpoints, it appears very clear that after a long period of neglect God is again becoming popular with philosophers. Not since the days when theologians did the thinking for the world in matters of the soul has deity ever had the honor of having such an anthology of proofs of His existence conferred upon Him as now, and as if in prompt response, He has revealed to several of the chosen, simultaneously, new ways out of agnosticism. To our neo-agnostic epistemological theologians, God is not unknowable, He is not even unknown; nay, He is knowledge itself even of the external world. Man, and especially our academic youth, are assumed to be floundering in vast morasses of doubt which these drainage systems will turn into new Edens, wherein man again talks to God face to face. A recent writer, after a long discussion of the question "Does God grow?" decides it in the affirmative, because His human children make progress, on the principle that to encourage their growth either indicates or else stimulates growth in Him. God certainly does appear to be growing upon the epistemologists.